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NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	THURSDAY, Noon, 10th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minster	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Semblil	Beginning of September

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

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MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Voron	5th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALÉDONIEN	Martin	28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept., at 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

REACTION AT PEKING.

It is not surprising that the Imperial Edict of August 10, commanding universal suppression of the Chén-wéi-shé, or Political Society, should be regarded almost as a death-blow to the hopes of those who believed in a Chinese Parliament as the secret of national renaissance. Constitutionalism is much in the air among the people, as is shown by the examples of Turkey and Persia not less than of China; and while there may be too great a tendency to treat the mere word as a talisman under whose action all evils of poverty and mal-administration shall presently dissolve, it does supply a watchword about which educational and financial reforms may be grouped, conveying to the masses of the people that sense of personal responsibility which is the foundation of all good government. The shock of what now virtually amounts to a prohibition of all propaganda on those lines is the sharper for having been totally unexpected. Even at the moment when the thunderbolt is launched, selected representatives of the people of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kwangtung, Chekiang and other provinces (to quote the picturesque account of our Peking correspondent) "are sitting with folded arms in the various Chinese hotels of the Capital at great expense, and will all return to their respective provinces in a few days"—without, so far as can be seen, having had the expected opportunity of making any representation on the question of a Parliament which they had come so far to urge. That the ostensible reasons given for abolishing their Society are undoubtedly frivolous, is a natural aggravation of their grievance. It is true that more than once in recent months a difference of opinion between local interests and the Central Government has been accentuated by the hot-headedness of the student classes; and the latter are probably quite as represented in the councils of the Chén-wéi-shé as they have any need to be. But there is a considerable distinction between the irresponsibilities of youth and the "bad characters and political criminals" referred to in the Edict; and the Society can claim a respectable ancestry and following among gentry, merchants and men of thought in general.

Beyond such considerations as these, the Chén-wéi-shé is entitled to claim that it has enjoyed, in the approval, at least the tolerance of Peking; and that its objects were in agreement with the Imperial invitation to the nation, of a few months ago, to submit to Peking draft-schemes of the prospective constitution. Since the return of the Travelling Commissioners, now just over two years ago, and the subsequent appearance of the Edict of September 1, 1906, detailing the nature of the reforms advocated by the Commissioners and holding out promises of a constitution for China, the political balance between progress and reaction at Peking has swung to and fro with frequent violence. It is the common danger of all convicts that, in the first heat of enthusiasm, their reach should exceed their grasp; and the forces of conservatism are proportionately sufficed against them. Less than a year ago H.E. Yuan Shih-kai was summoned to Peking in what seemed to be a blaze of triumph for the progressive party; but the developments of a very few days proved that the much-advertised "free-hand" of the new Grand Councillor was considerably crippled by the concurrent appointment to the Waiwu-pu of two Manchu dignitaries, Prince Ching and Na Tung. Subsequent intelligence from the Capital would appear to indicate that H.E. Yuan is almost nervously awake to the necessity of acting with extreme caution; and while, so far as can be seen, he has never swerved from his avowed belief that the earliest possible moment was not too soon to give reality to the promised constitution, the Edict of August 10 can only be taken as a sign that reaction is for the moment to the ascendancy. It is a curious reflection that the certain existence of bad characters (revealed by the assassination of the Governor of Anhui) and the suspected existence of like undesirable but thirteen months later should have produced such totally different results. From the panic into which Peking was thrown by the murder of En Min it arose to scatter forth an almost overwhelming number of reforms; dealing in turn with racial jealousies, Manchu garrisons, education, local self-government (on the lines of the Tientsin system) the burdensome customs of mourning, the magistrature, the army, navy and finance. On paper at least there has been no cause to complain of lack of enlightenment in the councils of the nation. Unfortunately the apparent result of every promise is to leave the Government agitated at its own boldness, like a child who has started a pebble rolling down a hillside and cries because it has precipitated a small avalanche.

It is an open question whether China would indeed derive all the benefit which she fondly pictures from constitutional government, even if realized according to the best traditions of the West. To devise one Parliament which would be truly representative of the conflicting interests of 400 millions of people, so widely disconnected as they must continue to be in the present state of China's internal communications, is a task which might appal the most imaginative brain. In one sense China already possesses a constitution, the best adapted to her instincts as it has grown up with the growth of the nation, through which the voice of the people may make itself heard, and the best future reform would appear to lie along the lines of purification of existing systems. Reorganization of finance, the adequate payment of local officials and the stern elimination of all suggestion of farming out the national resources to successive grades of self-seekers are indispensable preliminaries to any talk of more academic novelties borrowed from abroad. At the same time a constitution has been promised; repeatedly and emphatically. To-day, even one of our telegrams announces that the year 1917 is to be recommended for its introduction and the Government can scarcely

repudiate those pledges without exposing itself to worse dangers than any that may have inspired the new Edict. For several months it has been clear that the Government is playing a double game, cajoling the provincials on the one hand with promises of ideal, trying, on the other, to centralize in its own hands the control of public services and national resources; and whatever the wisdom of this attempt for the ultimate co-ordination of all enterprises in China, the provincials are keen to see that in certain time-honoured methods of profit to themselves, they stand to lose heavily. It is this conflict, stimulated by the distorted form of patriotism described in an article which we reproduce from "The Times" on another page, that makes China to-day so agitating a subject of study.—N. C. D. News.

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[72-B]

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

NOTICE.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.B., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATHS.

On August 10, 1908, at Newchwang, GEORGE, infant son of John and Mary Bymington, of Shanghai, aged seven months.

On August 26, 1908, at Kiangsu, HARRY WOOD-ROBIN, Constable to H. B. M. Consulate, aged 25.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1908.

SPORTING HONGKONG.

So much reference is made to the general trade depression which exists in Hongkong at the present time that a stranger picking up to-day's newspaper could not fail being somewhat sceptical of the significance of these repeated cries of "Wolf!" The distinguishing feature of the press to-day, from a local standpoint of course, is the multitude of items which usually come under the heading of "sporting news." From a casual glance at some of the sports one might have gathered that a more lightsome, happy-go-lucky, independent and opulent people did not exist than the residents of Hongkong. In their usual enthusiastic fashion the reporters of the various events have described the demeanour of the crowds who attended with that buoyancy of spirit and infectious gaiety which never seem to fade. There are no cranks, misanthropists, or cold-blanket dispensers when the writer of sports is present, and we should like to believe him. How then, he must have revelled on Saturday

when from end to end of the Colony the inhabitants were apparently given over to amusements, something after the style of the original comic opera when the curtain rose showing a band of gaudily-dressed brigades dancing in circles like schoolgirls and singing artless little lays about the pleasures of the simple life. It seemed also as if special provision had been made for all classes, from the taipan who can afford to invest his substance in China ponies to the humblest member of the proletariat whose sole contribution to sport was the dignified one of looking on. The "hup-persuckles" as Thackeray loved to term them, proceeded, we are told at much length, to Happy Valley, there to attend the Gymkhana, and, of course, they had the countenance of the gubernatorial party, as the descriptive writer never fails to say when referring to the Governor and his friends. Not for them the violent delights of the rabble who are never happy unless their nerves are on the rack and themselves in an ecstasy of hilarious movement. In the centre of the city, the "sportsman" which is a much abused term but cannot be omitted when dealing with a subject of this character, had the choice of a variety of sports which should have gratified the heart of every one of those who have to stand and wait. We learn with the greatest satisfaction that the cricketers were battling themselves black in the face and bowling whirling spheres of lightning velocity in view of the forthcoming interport matches. It may be parenthetically remarked that interport is generally spelt with a capital, although nobody knows why unless it be after the fashion of those who can only express their sense of overwhelming greatness, their bated-breath feeling in capitals. At all events, we are assured that after what was to be witnessed on Saturday the Shanghai team may well shrike and shiver in their boots, which are generally admitted to be too small for them, and prepare for the worst. No doubt there were matches and games of other descriptions in progress while the gallant band of heroes were slashing balls into the empyrean and over the Hongkong Club, indicative of the might and muscle of Hongkong, but nothing is said about them. There were aquatic sports in the harbour which the plain people might and did attend in great abundance, even although there was a burning sun whose heat was not modified by the reflection of the water. Cut in the distance the harbour was filled with speeding launches which clamorously ordered the native mosquito craft to make room for their betters as if their occupants being owners of the earth also claimed a proprietary right over the waves. Not that their demands were ever complied with or recognised for that matter, but the self-esteem of the launch parties was gratified by this declaration of their importance. The piers were crowded with people bent on making the best of things and not a dull Jack among them all. Where that miserable individual hides himself on these occasions it is difficult to say for he invariably beats a retreat as if aware of his idiosyncrasies. At the other end of the city the coolies laboured and toiled and perspired, hugely uplifted by the prospect of earning an additional 20 or 30 cents, and probably dreaming dreams of a celestial future when the game of life would assume a less laborious character and meet with greater rewards. To wind up with, those who believe in the manly art of self-defence had their interests provided for and so ended a strenuous Saturday. And all this time carking care was carefully relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The visitor could not have dreamt that there was any worry in the air or that anybody was wondering how he was to see through the year, financially speaking, or meet the increased demands of the Government for taxes to oblige the philanthropists and old women in England. Perhaps it is well that troubles should be treated lightly; the only thing is that the reaction inevitably comes, but strangers are not present then.

JAPAN'S GRAND EXHIBITION.

Great controversy has been aroused in Japan over the attitude of the Government in proposing to postpone until 1917 the Japan Grand Exhibition which it was intended should be opened in 1912. Whether the original plan will be followed or not would seem to rest really on the opinion of the outside world and not of the Japanese themselves. If it were simply a question affecting the Japanese exhibitors then there seems to be no doubt whatever that the Government which stands in loco parentis to the Exhibition would order its postponement off hand, and ignore whatever protests might be made by the committee in charge of the arrangements and others whose interests are concerned. But it is far from being limited to them. Japan has to take into account the probable effect which such a postponement would have not only on the minds of foreign exhibitors but also of foreign investors whose capital is so urgently required to enable the Government to meet the financial difficulties of the situation. And the greatest factor is the view likely to be adopted by the

American Government. In the postponement of an exhibition which has secured its patronage and support. Many attempts have been made to conciliate American opinion regarding the Japanese but apparently with little effect, and it was hoped that by co-operating with the Japanese the American exhibitors would come to form a true judgment of the people as a whole and the friendly spirit of the Japanese Government in particular. The question, as may be expected, is entirely one of money. There is no blinking the fact that Japan at the present moment is in considerable financial straits, having to find the money with which to meet the interest on the heavy foreign loans contracted at the conclusion of the war and to provide for the expanding necessities of a country which has been greatly impoverished and the requirements of the army and navy. While it is true that what may be termed public improvements which had been contemplated have been abandoned or the time being, thereby effecting a saving to the extent of some 200 million yen, the country is still in shifts to find fresh sources of revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. It is useless to deny that foreign natives are aware of Japan's financial condition and the position of Japanese merchants is, in brief, that in these circumstances to proclaim Japan's inability to support the Grand Exhibition so widely advertised would be injudicious in the last degree. Of course there are others on the Japanese press who applaud the wisdom of the Government in taking a step which although it might seem retrograde at the moment would in the end prove beneficial, for the simple reason that it would be far more detrimental to Japan's interests if the Exhibition proved a fiasco through lack of pecuniary backing by the Government. The matter is open to argument and the subject is being keenly canvassed by the newspapers. One vernacular paper remarks that to hold the Exhibition under the conditions at present prevailing at Tokio would be like giving a garden-party in a back alley. An examination of other papers reveals almost equally strong differences of view, although the balance of opinion seems to be distinctly in favour of adhering to the original date, the *Jiji* vigorously combats the suggestion of a postponement. The adoption of such a course, it declares, would be a disgrace to the Empire. Several of the Powers have already begun to make preparations to participate in the Exhibition and the American Government, in particular, has shown a most earnest desire to assist the scheme. Indeed, Mr. Loomis, the American Commissioner, is already actually on his way to Japan. Under such circumstances, to now defer the project would inevitably lower Japan's prestige abroad. The journal goes on to point out that the principal argument put forward by those who desire the date to be altered is that it will not be possible by 1912 to properly complete the necessary auxiliary arrangements, such as the improvement of the railways and harbours and the construction of hotels. The *Jiji*, however, remarks that a good deal can be done in these directions in the four years that have still to elapse, while if works on a really great scale are held to be a necessary preliminary to the holding of the Exhibition it is doubtful if these could be easily completed even by 1912. As to the argument that as the Government is going to carry out a scheme of all-round retrenchment it is only fitting that the expenditure on the Exhibition should also be referred, the *Jiji* observes that as the ¥10,000,000 to be provided by the Government for the Exhibition is to be spread over several instalments, the saving annually would be very small, the largest sum to be found in any one year being ¥2,500,000. Moreover, as far as Japan's credit abroad is concerned, the spending of ¥10,000,000 on the Exhibition would do more good than the addition of that sum to the sinking funds. If the Exhibition were now postponed, it would naturally be considered abroad that the Japanese Government's financial position was so bad that it even found it difficult to provide such a small sum as ¥10,000,000 for a great national enterprise. This would inevitably cause Japanese bonds to fall and the influence of an increase of the sinking fund would be quite offset. It is also contended that the holding of the Exhibition at a comparatively early date would do much to stimulate Japanese trade and do away with the results of the business depression. A postponement would therefore be a serious blow to the commerce of the Empire. A very plausible argument for the postponement is given by the *Asahi*, and it appeals to the *Kobe Herald* as being about the best it has seen. The journal points out that 1917 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor and the opening of the great Meiji era. It will be imperative for the Empire to commemorate in some splendid manner the commencement of that remarkable epoch of Japan's history, and there could be no better method than the holding on an adequate scale of a real international exhibition, not a semi-domestic, semi-international hybrid such as is at present projected for 1912. The *Kobe Herald* after reviewing the press

opinions arrives at the conclusion that the postponement would mean a serious blow to the prestige of Japan. It says: "While it might perhaps, in the first instance have been better to choose for the Exhibition some more distinctive date than 1912, it seems to us that under the existing circumstances a postponement of the exhibition would be attended by disadvantages which would outweigh any benefit that might accrue." It remarks that the fact that the Government is very properly taking up a policy of financial retrenchment does not seem to afford a valid reason for postponing the Exhibition. The curtailment of expenditure for the mere sake of curtailment is neither necessary nor desirable. An economy, if made in the wrong direction, may be quite as injurious as a lavish expenditure. What is needed is retrenchment in regard to expenditure of a non-productive character and a judicious outlay on enterprises which are either directly productive or are calculated to stimulate the commerce and general development of the Empire. It ends by saying: "If the Exhibition is really calculated to promote the development of the country and to increase its foreign trade, the existing conditions seem to furnish rather an additional justification of the necessary expenditure than a ground for postponing the Exhibition to a later day." Looked at from an outside point of view, we are of opinion that the foreign Governments and foreign merchants will not be swayed one way or the other by the fact of the postponement. Rather they will congratulate the Japanese Government on deciding to wait for more propitious times before squandering their money on a project whose results can only be regarded as problematical. If the thing is to be done at all it should be done well, and any evidence of mislinership or impecuniosity would only create a worse impression and tend to the disadvantage of Japan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MARQUIS LANGE, one of the Elder Statesmen, is dangerously ill.

VISCOUNT KANEKO, Executive President of the Tokio Exhibition, has resigned.

THE English Mail of the 8th August was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

WE are requested to state that, owing to the heavy rain this morning, the tennis party arranged for to-morrow afternoon at Mountain Lodge has had to be cancelled.

GREAT anxiety is felt concerning the *Myra*, which is six days overdue on her voyage from Wakamatsu to Shanghai. It is feared that she has gone down in the typhoon which wrecked the *Dunoon*.

A TELEGRAM from Peking states that the report of the recall of "E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, in consequence of certain statements made by his Excellency concerning the suggested American-Chinese Alliance, is untrue, and that the Grand Council has never proposed anything of the sort.

AT about 2.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, the information reached No. 2 Police Station of an outbreak of fire in the vicinity of Wanchai Road. A Chinese *lukong* raised the alarm by stating that some grass had caught fire on the hillside. Sergeant Davey immediately proceeded to the scene of the outbreak, which proved incipient and was put out with very little trouble.

THE British steamer *Arrol-on-Appear* was to be allowed to leave the Nagahama Quarantine Station at 8 p.m. on Thursday (17th ult.) for Yokohama upon the expiration of her ten days' detention. Of the six led in sufferers from cholera among her passengers three have succumbed, and the other three are still under treatment. Dr. Peanly, one of the cabin passengers, who was also affected by the disease, will remain at Nagahama.

THE UNITED STATES.

MR. TAFT AND THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

Washington, August 31.
Mr. Taft's planning to make a tour through ten States where the Republican vote is uncertain.

Mr. Haynes, the United States Consul-General at Singapore, has arrived at Manila on his way back to his post from his holiday.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Washington, September 1.
Paron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, has had an extended conference with President Roosevelt and Mr. Root, the Secretary of State.

The *New York Journal*, commenting on the meeting, says that events of world-wide importance were discussed and that Japan protests against the idea of there being two Fleets on the Pacific.

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR HUBBING.

Washington, September 2.

The Republicans are said to carry Vermont by 250 votes.

Speaking as a private citizen, President Roosevelt declares that the reorganisation of Governor Hughes of New York for his old post is a necessity. — N. O. D. News.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

JAPANESE CURIOS SALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—The annual sales of Japanese curios, which have become a feature of the local Auction Mart for the past three or four years at this season, are now being announced in the local press.

During the whole winter, these sales take place regularly two or three times a week, and it cannot be doubted that they must run into pretty big figures, while the proceeds thus realised actually leave the Colony in the shape of D. Drafts for the "old country."

Among the various articles advertised for sale, "Damascene Gold Ware," "Old Bronze Ware" etc. are always prominent features of the selection.

Now, as this beautiful Hongkong of ours is, by the grace of the Radical Government, a free port, and, therefore, such trifling matters as Consular Invoices are dispensed with, and as auctioneers do not hold themselves responsible for errors of description, it necessarily follows that the genuineness or otherwise of the articles offered for sale depends entirely on the bona fides of the Japanese importers.

Well, as I have already said, these sales run into good money, as our Yankee cousins would say, and it would be profitable to inquire into the experiences of those who have patronised such sales in the past.

Apparently, the business must be a paying one, otherwise the Japanese gentlemen responsible for these fixtures would not have kept it up so regularly.

Having been a great admirer of the Japanese people, their art, industry and business capacity, I have always snatched up anything Japanese I could afford to purchase. Here is a record of my own experience:—

1. More than a year ago my wife attended one of these sales. Unfortunately she cast her eye upon a screen which was described as "Silk embroidered lacquer screen," and bought it for \$67. We were loth to take it up to the Peak (the Peak climate being so destructive to furniture), but the screen was so beautiful, that my wife (vain woman!) decided we must let our friends admire it. And up to the Peak it went. A few months at the Peak and the "lacquer" commenced to peel off; upon closer inspection, we discovered that the "lacquer" was nothing but polished paper stuck on, a costly imitation. You can imagine our feelings!

2. During our last holiday in Dai Nippon, and while stopping at the well-known Fujiya Hotel, Miyazaki, the usual crowd of pedlars was there displaying their wares. A pair of napkin rings attracted our attention, which were "guaranteed" to be "oxidised silver."

The proprietor of the hotel coming up just then assured us that the man was quite reliable, and a bargain was at once struck. Our pleasure at being the possessors of such a work of art, however, was not long lived, for on our return to Hongkong, the Chinese amah took it into her head to give the rings "a good brushing" when, lo, and behold, the "yellow metal" showed itself. Needless to say, the "yellow metal" was not gold.

In the year 1903 an Industrial and Art Exhibition was held at Osaka. In order to commemorate the event, medals were struck, purporting to be of gold and silver. The brother of H. J. M. the Mikado being President of the Exhibition, it was natural that the medals should bear his likeness, which goes to show that the medals were either struck by Government, or under their auspices. Be that as it may, the medals were offered for sale, and I was "lucky" enough to secure two "gold" ones, at ¥18 a piece. For some time past, I have noticed that the colour of the "gold" has been turning a sort of dull grey, which made me think that, perhaps, the composition of the medals was solid platinum, gold-washed, in which case the value of my "treasures" would be very much enhanced. With a view of ascertaining the proper marketable value of my "find," I showed the coins to a Japanese gentleman, who very kindly informed me that "these things" could be bought for 53 pieces anywhere.

The foregoing have been my experiences, and, therefore, I am somewhat curious to learn what has been the experience of those who "invested" in "Gold Damascene Ware," &c.

I have observed, of late, that the Japanese press has been greatly excited, because the Japanese demand for money did not meet with a ready response on the London market. Is it possible that some of the London financiers have had the same experience I have had, and thus obtained some knowledge of Japanese "slimness"? I am, etc.

A FORMER PRO-JAPANESE.

7th September, 1908.

THE BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through your columns, to inform the subscribers to the above memorial that the window which it has been decided to place in the South Transept of St. John's Cathedral in memory of the late Bishop Hoare is now in course of erection.

At the request of the Memorial Committee His Excellency Sir Frederick D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to unveil the window. The ceremony will take place during the usual Morning Service (at 11 a.m.) on Sunday, September 20th, the Sunday nearest to the second anniversary of the Bishop's death which took place in the typhoon of September 18th, 1906.—We are, etc.

J. M. ATKINSON.

G. A. BUNBURY.

F. T. JOHNSON.

St. John's Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 7th, 1908.

A CHANGCHUN TELEGRAM.

dated August 26, states that the weather has been very cold there since August 24, the snow lying on the ground in some places to a depth of three inches.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

KIANGSU CHEMICAL WORKS GUTTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th September.

3.40 p.m.

The Kiangsu Chemical Works at Shanghai were completely burned to the ground yesterday afternoon.

CHINA'S SORROW.

FLOOD IN FUKIEN PROVINCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Foochow, 6th September.

There has been an extensive flood in Cheung-chow prefecture, Fukien Province.

Nam Wu (Southern Gate) is submerged.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

THE SUGGESTED ALLIANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th September.

The officials in Peking have no news of the suggested American alliance.

Writing under date 26th ult., the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* states:—During the last week native papers in North China have been commenting upon the proposed alliance between China and America as suggested by "The New York Herald" and said to be supported by H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington. The Chinese papers are unanimously in favour of the suggestion in view of the increased influence of Japan in China, especially in South Manchuria which is regarded as being practically Japanese territory. But China is in such a disorganised condition that it is premature for her to think of making an alliance with a first-class Power, which is so much ahead of her in every respect. Keeping this fact in mind the educated and experienced section of Chinese officials in Peking and Tientsin is not much in favour of the proposal. When a constitution has been obtained, monetary, military and naval reforms instituted and opium smoking has become obsolete, then such a thing might be possible.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th September.

The Imperial Government is resolved to build a network of railways throughout the whole Empire of China.

CONSUL FOR CANADA.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th September.

It has been decided by the Imperial Government to appoint a Chinese Consul to Canada.

GREECE AND CHINA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th September.

Through the Dutch Minister the Grecian Government has approached the Waiwupu for a Commercial Treaty between Greece and China with a consequential reciprocal establishment of Legations at the capitals of both countries.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt is said to have written Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, steps to prevent popular misapprehensions regarding the postponement of the Tokio Exhibition.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. announces that the trial output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 23, 1908, amounted to 10,000 tons, and the sales during the period to 2,200 tons.

Telegrams.

(Reuters.)

Morocco.

LONDON, 4th September.

Germany's action in Morocco continues to depress the bourse.

Later.

France has notified Germany that she and Spain have reached an agreement in reference to Mulai Hafid, and she, on the Powers can now recognize him as Sultan as soon as he officially notifies his accession, and definitely accepts all the obligations of Abdul Aziz.

Distress in Great Britain.

The unemployment question during the coming winter threatens to become of the most serious nature, and there is already anxiety in the great industrial centres.

Manchester is applying to the Government to sanction relief works and a loan of fifty thousand sterling.

At Glasgow, yesterday, hundreds of unemployed broke into the Town Hall, during a council meeting and were only ejected by the police after a severe struggle.

Later.

The Gales in England.

Continuous rains and gales have devastated the Kentish hopfields, and a large proportion of the crops are not worth the picking.

The workhouses are full of unemployed pickets.

The Meeting of Ministers.

Baron Schrenck and Signor Tittoni conferred yesterday at St. Petersburg.

Tomorrow Baron Schrenck visits Herr von Schoen at Berchtesgaden.

Japan.

5th September.

The Times says that the appointment of Mr. Kato to the Japanese Embassy in London has been received with lively satisfaction in England, and recalls the fact that when formerly Japanese Minister in London he laid the foundation of that mutual goodwill which later bore fruit.

The Times commends Japan's statesman-like policy of financial retrenchment and distribution of armaments over eleven years, which, it says, should allay the fear of disturbances in the Pacific.

America in the Pacific.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says the United States War Department have prepared plans to make the island of Oahu (Sandwich Islands) the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and that including extensive fortifications at Honolulu, twelve fourteen-inch guns will be mounted there and at Pearl Harbour, accommodation provided for a garrison of fifteen thousand men and dock for the largest battleships.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MORE SHIPBUILDING ORDERS FOR HONGKONG

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th September.

The Canton authorities have decided to build two more gunboats as auxiliaries to the Kwangtung navy, and it is reported that orders will soon be placed with one of the ship-building yards in Hongkong for the same.

STAMPS FOR THE RAILWAY CO. Failing to make awards for the building of two steamers at the opening of the tenders a few months ago, the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration—the Canton-Yunnan Railway Company of Three Provinces—decided to buy the s.s. *Long Sze*, formerly of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., to carry railway passengers to Shekwan, from Canton. The Administration is again recognized for the purchase of another steamer known as *Tai Tin* for the use of the Administration.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

It is ascertained from the Imperial Telegraph Administration in Canton that up to the end of August the shareholders in this city of the Administration have nearly all surrendered their shares to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at the rate of \$181 each.

NEW TRADE CENTRE.

Survey work has been started on the site selected in the eastern section of the new bund, at Queen Loong Kow, for the proposed new trade centre and work will soon be commenced on the construction of buildings there.

TROOPS FOR THE WORKING.

At the request of the Cantonese trading in Tai Wong Kong, in Kwangsi, the Canton Self-Government Society has petitioned the Viceroy in his orders that a large number of troops be stationed in the locality for the purpose of preventing the mutineers from returning there to disturb the peace of the public.

VICEROY CHANG'S SUCCESSOR.

As the outcome of H.E. Chang Jen Chue's proposed resignation from the Viceroyalty of the Late Kwang, it was rumoured a short time ago that H.E. Yau Shi Fan, the present Governor at Shan Tung province, will probably be appointed to the post through the recommendation of H.E. Chang Jen Chue, who considered Yuan well versed in railway matters and experienced in transacting foreign affairs. At present, however, another rumour is current, that in case of H.E. Chang Jen Chue's resignation from the post, the present Governor, H.E. Tseng Wen, a Manchurian, has given the appointment as Chang's successor. On hearing the latest rumour, the Canton people have evinced considerable dissatisfaction with the rumoured appointment of this Manchurian official to hold the reins of such an important administration as that of the Late Kwang.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition was transhipped yesterday, under escort of Captain J. H. Kwan, for the use of the Government troops there.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FOURTH MEETING.

Pairings:—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Rear Admiral R. H. B. Stokes, R.N. Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Messrs. C. H. Ross, J. A. Jupp, The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, H. P. White, G. K. Hall, Bruton, John Paterson, and Captain Cunningham.

Judge:—Maj.-Genl. Broadwood. Handicapper:—Mr. J. A. Jupp.

Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. H. P. White.

Auditor of the Scales:—Capt. Cunningham.

Starter:—Mr. C. H. Ross.

2nd Starter:—Mr. J. Paterson.

Time Keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:—Mr. R. F. C. Master.

The fourth meeting of the Gymkhana Club was held at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. Fine weather favoured the races, and, as was to be expected, there was a record gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the former, in their bright costumes, contributing greatly to the success of the meeting, as they invariably do. Additional colour was lent to the proceedings by the presence of H.E. the Governor and suite, who arrived shortly after four. The meeting was a fine sporting event from every point of view, and during the afternoon, some excellent races were provided. The last race saw a splendid finish by Astral, thus warranting the tips on the strength of last week's training.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Broughton Glover, D.S.O., and the Officers of the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, the band of the Regiment played the following selections of music during the races, which greatly helped to enliven the proceedings:—

1. Selection from the *Bar and the Girl*.
2. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
3. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
4. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
5. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
6. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
7. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
8. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
9. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.
10. *Selection from the Bar and the Girl*.

1. 4.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP. For all China ponies. Winners at the gymkhana meetings this season of a race or races other than races confined to subscription griffins of this or any season and Tientsin griffins. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 155 lbs. (Owner) 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Sidler Dhu, 148 lbs. (Mackie) 2

Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 157 lbs. (Owner) 3

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 4

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 5

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

2. 4.10 p.m.—CYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts, until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize: \$15. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

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Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

4. 4.30 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China ponies, hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the gymkhana and who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both, services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd gymkhanas this season to carry 7 lbs. extra for each win. Penalties accumulative. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

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Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

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Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

6. 4.50 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China ponies, hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the gymkhana and who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both, services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd gymkhanas this season to carry 7 lbs. extra for each win. Penalties accumulative. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

7. 5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

8. 5.10 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

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Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

10. 5.30 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

11. 5.40 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Mr. L. K. Leeson's Soudan (late Farlar), 14 st. (Leeson) 1

Mr. W. B. Elmer Kirkdale, 13 st. (Owner) 2

Mr. G. E. Morrell's Kirguzoon, 13 st. (Owner) 3

A length separated Soudan and Kirkdale, while Kirguzoon claimed third place with two lengths behind.

Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$5.50.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$125.40; 2nd \$122.40; 3rd \$61.20.

4. 5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. R. Hancock's Chanticleer, 157 lbs. (C. G. Mackie) 1

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 153 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 2

Mr. Medico's Soudan Rose, 150 lbs. (W. G. Gresson) 3

Mr. ryasdu's Bones, 152 lbs. (Dupree) 4

This was a very close race. Bones abandoned the field after covering less than half the distance. There was a distance of four lengths between the first and second horses while that between the second and third was about six lengths. At the close of the race, the winner was led to the paddock by Mrs. R. Hancock amid vociferous applause.

Time: 2:16.

Winner: \$15.50.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$510.30; 2nd \$145.80; 3rd \$72.90.

5. 5.10 p.m.—BENDING RACE.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club. Post Entries.

There were six entries in this race. Mr. H. E. Large received well-merited applause by his newness and style in riding in and out the uprights. Mr. Balderston obtained second place. The third competitor was disqualified.

Winner: \$8.50.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$365.40; 2nd \$104.40; 3rd \$52.20.

6. 5.40 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 157 lbs. (Owner) 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Sidler Dhu, 148 lbs. (Mackie) 2

Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 157 lbs. (Owner) 3

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 4

Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 157 lbs. (Gegg) 5

Mr. G. E. Morrell's Mainstay, 150 lbs. (Balderston) 6

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (Jordan) 7

Mr. W. J. Gresson's Ard Patrick, 157 lbs. (Owner) 8

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 148 lbs. (Heathcote) 9

Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 163 lbs. (Dupree) 10

This race was undoubtedly the event of the afternoon. Astral finished splendidly, to the great elation of his backers. The rest more or less kept together throughout the race.

Time: 2:42.5th.

Winner: \$33.10.

Cash Sweeps: \$563.85; and \$161.10; 3rd \$80.55.

12. 5.50 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China ponies, hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the gymkhana and who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both, services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd gymkhanas this season to carry 7 lbs. extra for each win. Penalties accumulative. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 150 lbs. (S. W. Gegg) 1

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs. (Owner) 2

Blue Nile and Sidler Dhu were placed neck to neck a few lengths from the winning post, the latter being beaten by only a neck.

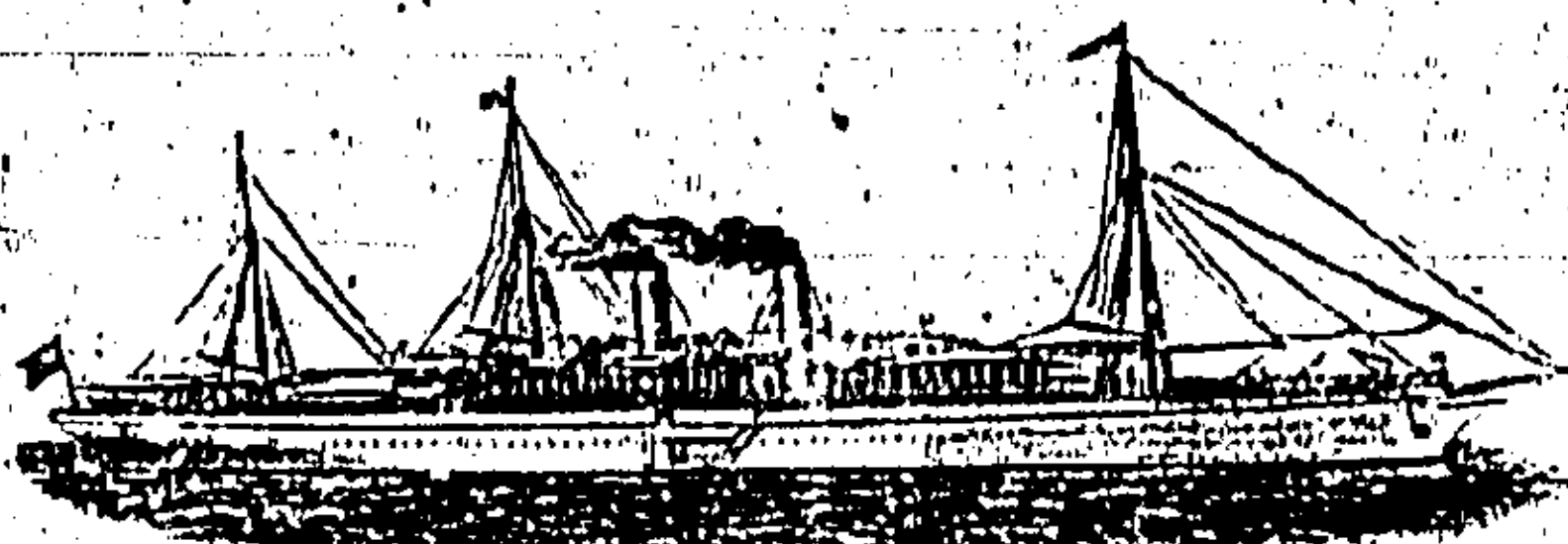
Time: 1:54.5th.

Winner: \$24.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$173.25; 2nd \$49.50; 3rd \$24.75.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

13 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S., Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include LENOX, EMPRESS OF CHINA, MONTEAGLE, EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, EMPRESS OF CHINA.

S.S. "LENOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... £40. " " " £42. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways ...

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the Atlantic Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Piddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamship, On, Day. Rows include SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SANDAKAN, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOOKSANG, YUENANG.

The steamers Kaitang, Namang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yawatah, Chosen, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Table with 4 columns: For, STEAMERS, TO SAIL, Day. Rows include HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, SWATOW, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG, MANILA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA, SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN, NINGPO & SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS., TRALIA.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include ZAFIRO, RUBI.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908. [86]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [87]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [812]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.O. and TACOMA, VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing date. 1908. Invincible 4789 Boyd About 20th Sept.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. [10-20]

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

THE Steamship "INDRAMAYO," on 21st September, at 5 P.M.

For freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [756]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" ...Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 each. The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [11]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "MALTA," Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Adia, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Malta, due in London on 26th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

MOTOR LAUNCHES.

FOR HIRE FROM \$2 PER HOUR.

SUNRISE TO SUNSET. TWILIGHT and MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

BLAKE PIER. "Little Mary," "Blue Bell," "Gertie," "Fateema."

HIRE, SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE, REPAIR and PROVISION MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, BOATS, LAUNCHES, AND TYPEWRITERS.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 482. [45]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kienzi, Kossin, Jobert, Yalpeau and others, combines all the advantages to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surmounts every thing Therapion employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a very short time, often a few days on, removes all discharges, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It is found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a medicine of the blood, purifying the blood, clearing the skin, and removing all the impurities of the system, such as pimples, spots, blotches, and itching eruptions, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the skin, and for the treatment of the blood, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 3 is a medicine of the stomach, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the stomach, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 4 is a medicine of the liver, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the liver, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 5 is a medicine of the lungs, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 6 is a medicine of the kidneys, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 7 is a medicine of the bladder, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the bladder, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 8 is a medicine of the prostate, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the prostate, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 9 is a medicine of the uterus, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the uterus, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 10 is a medicine of the ovaries, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the ovaries, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 11 is a medicine of the vagina, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the vagina, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 12 is a medicine of the cervix, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the cervix, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 13 is a medicine of the fallopian tubes, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the fallopian tubes, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 14 is a medicine of the uterus, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the uterus, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 15 is a medicine of the ovaries, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the ovaries, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 16 is a medicine of the vagina, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the vagina, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 17 is a medicine of the cervix, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the cervix, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 18 is a medicine of the fallopian tubes, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the fallopian tubes, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 19 is a medicine of the uterus, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the uterus, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 20 is a medicine of the ovaries, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the ovaries, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 21 is a medicine of the vagina, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the vagina, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 22 is a medicine of the cervix, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the cervix, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

THERAPION No. 23 is a medicine of the fallopian tubes, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the fallopian tubes, and for the removal of all the impurities of the system.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 4th September, 1908. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 18. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk. 18. Roast—Shiu. 18.

Breast—Ngau Lam. 13. Soup, Tong Yuk. 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa. 18.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau. 28. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung. 26. Bollock's Brains—Know. per set. 10.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li. each. 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li. 58. Head—Ngau Tau. 80.

Heart—Ngau Sum. per lb. 12. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin. 18. Feet—Ngau Kook. each. 7.

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu. 10. Tail—Ngau Mei. 12. Liver—Ngau Con. 12.

Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To. 7. Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai. 1.00.

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat. 22. Leg—Yeung Poi. 23.

Shoulder—Yeung Shau. 20. Pig's Chitlings—Chi cheong. 24.

Brains—Chi Know. per set. 3. Feet—Chi Kook. 12.

Fry—Chi Ohak. 13. Head—Chi Tau. 14.

Heart—Chi Sum. each. 10. Kidneys—Chi Yiu. pair. 10.

Liver—Chi Koon. 12. Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat. 22.

Corned—Ham Chau Yuk. 1. Leg—Chu Poi. 12.

Fat of Lard—Chu Yau. 12. Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau. 50.

Keek. Heart—Yeung Sum. each. 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu. 10.

Liver—Yeung Con. 22. Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai. 22.

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau. 20. Mutton—Sung Young Yau. 24.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk. 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. 20.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai. 27. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai. 30.

Ducks—Ap. 16. Doves—Pan Kau. each. 18.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan. per doz. 24. Fowls, Canton—Kai. 30.

Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai. 26. Geese—Wigo. 22.

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye. Ngo. pair. 1.

Musk Deer—Wong Keng. each. 1. Hare—Tu Chai. 1.

Partridge—Che Khoo. 1. Pheasant—Shan Kai. pair. 21.

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup. each. 25. Quail—Um-Chun. 28.

Rice Birds—Wo Pa Cheuk. dozen. 40. Snipe—Sa Chui. each. 18.

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung. per lb. 60. Hen. Na. 40.

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap. pair. 1. Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai. 1.

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sui. Ap. per pair. 1.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu. 10. Bream—Bin Yu. 15.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu. 15. Carp—Li Yu. 20.

Catfish—Chik Yu. 12. Codfish—Mun Yu. 15.

Crabs—Hoi. 20. Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu. 14.

Dab—Sa Mang Yu. 16. Dace—Wong Mei Lun. 9.

Dog Fish—Ti To Sa. 11. Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu. 15.

Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu. 15. Frog—Tien Kai. 32.

Groupers—Sak Pan. 32. Gudgeons—Pak Kup Yu. 12.

Herries—Tao Pak. 12. Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu. 26.

Lobsters—Lung Ha. 32. Mackerel—Chi Yu. 16.

Monk Fish—Mon Yu. 32. Muller—Chai Yu. 24.

Oysters—Sung Hoo. 20. Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu. 12.

Perch—Tau Loo. 15. Pike—Fa Paw Poong. 18.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan. 24. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping. 20.

Chaloo—Tin Chua Ping. 14. Carambola—Yeung Tou. 15.

Cocanuts—Yeh Ts. each. 12. Grapes—Sin Tai Ts. 24.

Lemons, China—Ning Moong. 6. Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con. 22.

Freeh, Lai Chi. 1. Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning. 5.

Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong. 1. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong. 1.00.

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tar per 100. 5. Oranges, Tim Chang. 5.

Small—Tai Kut. Catty. 1. Mandarin—Tim Kut. 1.

Olives—Pak Lam. 8. Passion Fruit. each. 1.

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li. 18. (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li. 8.

(Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li. 18. Peanuts—Fa Sang. 10.

Perseimons, Large—Hung Chie. 8. Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon. 9.

Ti Paw-law. each. 9. and cooking—Chung-tang. 5.

Paw-law. 12. Plantains—Tai Chiu. 3.

Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai. 1. Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau. each. 14.

Walnuts, Hop Tou. 17. Green—Sang Hop Tou. 7.

Shanghai Lo Kwat. 1. VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah. 8. Chi Chok. 8.

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin. 1. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi. 12.

Pin Tau. 12. Beans, Sprout—Ah Choh. 4.

Beans, Long—Tau Kok. 4. Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau. each. 2.

Brinjals, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker. 6. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker. 6.

Brassica—Pak Choi. 4. Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun. 1.

Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy. 4. Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau. each. 4.

Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai. 20. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun. 1.

Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai. 1. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh. 1.

Choi-fa. each. 1. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa. 1.

Carrots—Kam Shun. 8. Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy. 6.

Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai. 1. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai. 1.

Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu. 10. Red—Hung Fa. 8.

Green—Cheung Lat Chiu. 8. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu. 8.

Cucumbers—Cheung Kw. 6. Bitter Squash—Fa Kw. 12.

Garlic—Suen Tau. 8. Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung. 5.

old—Lo Keung. 5. Horae Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan. 1.

Indian Corn—Suk Mai. 1. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai. each. 10.

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